

Another factor affecting these decisions of the recommendations of the International Fund missions who visited Jordan to strengthen the Jordanian economy.

JORDAN TIMES

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Strength in liberalisation

It takes a particular kind of courage on the part of a small developing country, which is predominantly an importer rather than exporter, such as Jordan, to free its citizens of exchange controls.

Yet this is precisely the kind of courage displayed in the Central Bank decisions announced by the Governor, Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, in a statement published today in the Jordan Times.

Few developing countries with a trade deficit equal to Jordan's allow their citizens the freedoms announced by the Central Bank. The best case in point is Israel. As we saw from the downfall of Mr. Rabin, that country cannot afford to allow its citizens the freedoms of external accounts in foreign currency now enjoyed by the citizens of Jordan. Indeed citizens of the United Kingdom do not enjoy the same privileges now accorded Jordanians.

The move is a sure indication of a healthy economy growing stronger. It will be one more positive factor attracting Jordanians abroad to return. It will also increase Jordan's overall attraction as a regional business centre and a centre for regional investment. While liberal exchange controls have already been introduced to cover foreign investment in Jordanian projects and industrial development, there is always an element of hesitation on the part of foreign investors if their investment is subject to special dispensations which could be rescinded, when the rule is for more strict exchange control. By making freedom of exchange and the right to foreign currency accounts the rule, rather than the exception, these hesitations are further removed.

That this liberalisation was possible is entirely due to the strength of the dinar and the inherent belief, of those who guide Jordan's monetary policy, in the benefits of a free economy in developing Jordan.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspaper editorials today commented on the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

AL RA'I, said that the failure by the Arab states to hold a summit meeting had opened the door to increased Israeli intransigence on the Middle East peace question. President Anwar Sadat was in an unenviable position because "Israel has failed to understand the dimensions of his initiative." But, the paper adds, the failure of the other Arab states, especially those who are directly concerned with the Arab conflict, has opened the door wide for increased Israeli intransigence, and has led to American indifference about pressuring Israel into changing its policies. Israel wanted land, security and peace at the expense of the Palestinian presence, Al Ra'i said. It was the duty of all the Arab states to re-evaluate the situation following the negative results of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, it added.

AL DUSTOUR, said that despite the objections to it, President Sadat's peace initiative was the only decisive opportunity offered to the Arabs to know the true "identity" and intentions of Israel, and to deprive it in public and in one stroke, of all the masks it has been hiding behind during the past three decades. Not only this, Al Dustour went on, but it will also be said that President Sadat's initiative was the only decisive way by which the Arabs could put to the test the intentions of the United States and discover the extent of the Americans' commitment to the "rights of man", when this man is a Palestinian Arab; not to mention the extent of the Americans' "nationalism" and their determination to pursue their own interests when these conflict with the ambitions of a small state called Israel.



British expert helps plan two zoos for Amman area

By Ginette Devaney
Special to the Jordan Times

Mr. Brian Seward has been in Jordan for just four weeks but already feels at home here and is happy to stay, which is fortunate as he has a mammoth task ahead of him which will occupy his time and energy for some time to come.

He is an ex-engineer whose love of animals made him give up his profession to become involved full time in the running of some of England's most famous zoos.

"I had planned to go to Africa to work with wild animals after my girls had grown up. Chance however intervened and the opportunity came to work with animals and I took it."

He is an enthusiast of motor cycles and motor cycle racing, having been at one time a semi-professional race rider and side car champion. He also has a large collection of model cars.

His wife, a school secretary, is as keen an animal lover as her husband and worked many hours in the offices of the zoos where Mr. Seward worked.

The future Director of Amman Zoo is here to design, organise, stock and run Jordan's first zoological gardens, as well as to train and select staff, including his successor.

Mr. Seward is a most experienced animal handler and controller, for seven years the manager of Plymouth Zoo, a large and well known West country establishment much used for the quarantining of wild animals imported into the United Kingdom.

One of the directors of Plymouth Zoo is Mr. Jimmy Chipperfield a member of the world famous circus and animal training family, so Mr. Seward's training and background was both full, hard and comprehensive.

After his time at Plymouth Mr. Seward transferred to Bristol one of Britain's largest and most important zoos, and was Assistant Director of the zoo for three years.

The Lord Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, whose wife also hails from the British West country, was on a visit to Bristol Zoo arranged by the British Foreign Office, where he met and talked to Mr. Seward, inviting him to come to Amman for a short ten day working visit. The Assistant Director had been much involved with the technical side of his zoo and with the design and planning of much of the layout and building. He came to Jordan and was shown a site out on the way to the present airport and he produced some working drawings and plans. As a result of this visit he and his family — wife, two children, three cats, one Great Dane and a monkey, arrived here in early December.

The original site at Ain Ghazal, is of about forty five acres and the plan is for a large international zoo to be opened some years hence. However a new plan has now been proposed, for a five acre site, at Ras Al Ain to be opened by mid 1978 as a recreational park with some wild animals, for a children's zoo. It also remains for the working layout to be produced and building will begin.

One of Mr. Seward's important jobs is the appointing and training of staff. First rate assistants are required in the complicated world of a zoo.

A large establishment is like a small town there have to be administrators, veterinary surgeons, caterers (for both animals and humans), travel experts, maintenance men, ground staff and others to care for the needs of the visiting public. All these people are important in the running of a top class zoo and for the movement, care and general well-being of animals, maybe thousands of miles from their natural habitat and homeland.

The Director told me that he hopes to see Jordanian staff with perhaps one or two experienced British keepers at first. There are specialist dealers in Europe and the United Kingdom from whom people like Mr. Seward buy their animals — people who are able to supply sound, healthy specimens just by a telephone call.

Thus Mr. Seward's travelling time, especially at first, will be cut to a minimum. Zoos also sell to each other and have a system known as "on deposit" whereby animals, singly or in pairs, are loaned to the recipient zoo for as long as they require them — a much used and successful scheme as some animals, white tigers for example, cost as much as £40,000 each and some rare antelopes as much as £20,000 each. Not many zoos can afford these prices.

All the equipment needed for feeding, grooming and care of the animals will be imported from Britain as will the control and tranquilliser equipment such as dart guns and drugs. The availability and quantity of feeding stuffs will determine the type of animals imported at the beginning of the project. Fruit, vegetable and nut eating animals will have food in plenty so that monkeys, apes and some of the smaller vegetarian mammals will arrive first. Later on, when the hay and flesh quantities available are known, the bigger creatures such as giraffes, hippopotamuses, rhinoceros and the big cats will arrive.

Water of course is of great importance and I am told that both the sites in question have an adequate supply which will not detract at all from local needs.

The zoo will be run by and under the auspices of the Amman Municipality and it is hoped that it will prove to be a great success as an addition to the capital's attractions.

I asked him why Bristol was chosen as the model for the Amman experiment and he explained that it was because this zoo has a reputation as one of the best in the world and has a remarkable record in the breeding of rare or difficult animals, in the design and co-ordination of buildings and in the combining of zoological and horticultural interests.

The mayor has high hopes that Amman zoo will rise to the standards of this older, famous establishment.

It is the earnest desire of Mr. Abu Nuwar to involve all foreign embassies and their staff, the larger companies and also private individuals in the financing and sponsoring of this project.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism will also be invited to become involved. It is planned to have an exclusively Jordanian section where all the native animals will be housed — gerbils, desert foxes, hennas, gazelles, and the many different types of hawks native to this country. Prince Hassan will be approached and asked if he will kindly contribute some of the animals from his private zoo.

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New rules for expat. labour

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Ministries of Labour and the Interior have decided on the organisational procedures which will govern the acquisition by a non-Jordanian labourer of a work permit and a residence permit.

These measures include the provision that the public security authorities should stamp the passport of the non-Jordanian workman entering the country with an inscription forbidding him from working in the Kingdom until he obtains a work permit and a residence permit.

The foreign labourer will be granted a one month visa which will not be renewed until he obtains a residence permit through his would-be employer.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Compiled and edited by John Bone

Book mystery

A puzzled visitor to Amman last week was David Hirst, the well known and highly respected Middle East correspondent of the Guardian. What was puzzling Mr. Hirst was the absence of his book, "The Gun and the Olive Branch" from the shelves of Amman's bookstores. His book is a new documentation of the Palestinian situation and has been well received by Middle East reviewers as essential background reading to the current debate on Palestinian rights.

Suspected culprit was at the first the Information Ministry's Press and Publications Department's censors. But Public Relations Adviser to the Information Ministry, Mr. Peter Salah, ruled that out. "Impossible he said, we haven't even seen the book to censor it."

As it turns out the fault lies with the book's publishers, Faber and Faber. No promotional copies were distributed in Jordan. No copies were forwarded to the Information Ministry or censors. The leading importer of books here, the Jordan Distribution Agency, had to follow up interest in the book on its own. They despatched an order for a number of copies. Only to have a proforma invoice sent with a note saying Faber and Faber don't deal with Jordan on a credit basis.

Head of the JDA, Mr. Raja Elissa, has sent a check so the books should be here any day now, but he is furious at Faber and Faber who, he says, are the only publishers he has ever had to deal with who demand advance payment on orders.

Partner visits

A senior partner of Sir William Halcrow and Partners,

smiling bearded Eddie Mafield arrived in Amman last week for a short visit. Mafield's company is one of the biggest civil engineers and design companies working in the Middle East. Amman projects they have designed and are supervising the Dubai Dry Dock, Port Said, Oman Sports Stadium and various projects in the Arab, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates. In Amman they are working on projects for the Ba Court.

New life for old Aqaba favourite

The hotel and restaurant scene in Aqaba promises to be a bit more exciting this year with the arrival of a new professional manager for the Beach Hotel. Just off the beach so to speak, is English Johnny Thompson, who promises to put fresh life into Palm Beach and the whole hotel scene in Aqaba. We understand that a major promotional campaign is being prepared for the Palm Beach, a big selling point will be moderate rates that will be charged for weekend and day packages. Also, Palm Beach has reached agreement with a local professional diver and water sports enthusiast who is converting the hotel's beachfront into full swimming, skiing, diving and water sports centre. — you'll all be glad to hear so at prices within reach the middle classes. All will slowly materialise in the coming months, we told by the manager, who already brought in a staff of professional waiters and new professional cook, who already confirm, is quite a treat.

Red Crescent probe Arab conditions under Israeli occupation

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The National Jordanian Red Crescent Society during last year, investigated, through the Red Cross, the health conditions in the occupied Arab territories, the Society's President Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura told a plenary session of the society here today.

The society also investigated the conditions of Arab prisoners in Israeli jails, as well as Israeli violations of human rights and of the Geneva convention in the occupied areas.

The society, moreover, took part in providing useful services for people afflicted by natural disasters throughout the world, besides participating in international conferences and meetings, in particular the Red Cross Conference in Bucharest last year.

Dr. Abu Qura said that the Red Crescent, the Red Cross and Lion and Sun Societies League. The society president was elected and came a member of the permanent Red Cross.

Dr. Abu Qura was re-elected in his position and Mrs. Iqbal Qattan was re-elected Vice President.

Contractors board elected

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JT). — Elections for officers of the Public Works and Building Contractors Association were held at the Association's premises in Amman on Jan. 20. Mr. Awni Al Saket elected a President of the new board with Messrs. Sami Mu' Omar Budeir, Mahmoud Sha'ban, Sabri Farah, Raja Halam Najm Al Ghanem, Wa'el Touqan and Subhi Al Mughhrabi as members. The new board elected Mr. Sabri Farah as vice-president Sami N'meh as secretary and Subhi Al Mughhrabi as treasurer.

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NOTICE

A representative from the Internal Revenue Service will be at the American Embassy from Jan. 21 to Jan. 25 to give assistance to U.S. tax payers.

Please call the American Embassy, Tel. No. 44371, Extension 230 for an appointment.

CARS FOR SALE

Available Jordanian licensed and custom paid cars for sale as follows:

No.	Type	Model	No.	Type	Model
10	Flat 131	Saloon 1976	3	Pontiac 504	Saloon 1976
2	Flat 131	Station 1976	1	Pontiac 304	Saloon 1976
3	Remont 12	Station 1976	1	Pontiac 304	Station 1976
7	Remont 12	Saloon 1976	1	Pontiac 204	Saloon 1976
7	Volkswagen Golf	Saloon 1976	5	Pontiac 104	Saloon 1976
1	Volvo Tractor with trailer	1976	1	Ford Jeep	1966

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مكتبة الأمل

National News Roundup

\$14 million water agreement to be signed

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The government today decided to sign a \$14 million water agreement with the World Bank to finance a number of projects in Amman.

Jordan to join Sudan agriculture meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the higher ministerial committee for the Arab Agricultural Development Organisation to be held in Khartoum on Tuesday. During its seven-day meetings the committee will discuss projects which it will implement in a number of Arab states.

Jordan invited to Beirut water conference

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Natural Resources Authority today received an invitation from the Economic Committee for the Arab League to take part in the water international conference to be held in Beirut on June 5.

Envoys from France and Iraq received

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received in his office today the French ambassador to Jordan. He also received the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires.

Jordan to attend U.N. development conference

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — Jordan will take part in the United Nations Scientific and Technological Conference for Development to be held in Geneva on Jan. 23. During the 11-day meeting the Jordanian delegation will review Jordan's accomplishments in the field of economic development. Jordan will be represented by the conference by Deputy Director General of the Royal Scientific Society, Dr. Fakhreddine Abdul Hadi Al Daghistani and the director of the economic department at the society, Dr. Bassam Said.

Arab African Bank to back Jordan projects

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance Faraj Obeid returned home from Cairo today, after attending the meeting of the administrative council for the Arab African Bank. He said upon arrival that the council has decided to increase the bank's capital from \$40 million to \$100 million. The bank, he added, has also decided to finance a number of development projects in Jordan.

Free Zones Corporation law may be amended

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The administrative council of the Free Zones Corporation during a meeting at the Ministry of Finance today discussed the amendment of the corporation's law. The decision to amend the law is made on the recommendation of the three-day conference of the Chambers of Commerce Federation which was held in Amman at the beginning of January.

Italians visit Faculty of Engineering

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Italian ambassador to Jordan accompanied by the Italian cultural attaché and a number of Italian university professors, today visited the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Jordan. They were briefed by a number of staff members on the history and needs of the faculty. They also discussed the possibility of cooperation between the faculty and a number of Italian engineering faculties.

Child labour in industry is banned

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — The Ministry of Labour has forbidden children under 13 years of age from working in industrial institutions. In a notice to its labour offices in the Kingdom, the ministry asked that children under sixteen should get a medical certificate on their fitness to work before being employed.

Hotel food and drink prices fixed

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (JNA). — Prices of foodstuffs and beverages sold in Jordanian hotels were fixed by an order issued today by the Minister of Supply Marwan Al Kassim. The prices, which were fixed in accordance with hotel classification, will come into effect at the beginning of next month.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF CO.	Financial share value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
Arab Aluminium Industries	1,000	85	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	—	—
Arab Pharmaceutical Factory	5,000	228	11.350	11.400	11.400	11.400	—	—
Housing Bank	1,000	500	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	—	—
Jordan Cement Factory	10,000	3,029	15.050	15.150	15.150	15.150	15.100	—
Jordanian French Insurance Co.	10,000	1,015	10.050	10.050	10.050	10.050	—	—
Jordan Kuwait Bank	1,000	12	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	—	—
Jordan Ceramic Industries	1,000	105	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	—	—

Total Volume Traded Sat. Jan. 21: 4974

Graham Greene prepares to unleash yet another novel

As Graham Greene, at 73 as enigmatic as ever, prepares to unleash yet another novel on the devoted and disconcerted alike, the question might well be asked: Having made his own journey to the end of the night, has he saved his last bullet for a courageous, stoical exit?

By Keith Brace

Literary Editor of The Birmingham Post

LONDON (LPS). With a new novel due to be published early in 1978, Graham Greene, at 73, is preparing to delight his devoted readers throughout the English speaking world and beyond, and to disconcert his puzzled critics as he has done with almost every new book in a career of almost 50 years.

Mr. Greene is Britain's most popular, and at the same time most suspect, "serious" novelist, often taken more seriously overseas than at home. Every year the Nobel Prize is talked of but every year it passes him by.

If he is more praised in other countries, it may be because the laconic Englishness, the witty, oblique references to complexities of English life and to class differences are lost in translation. His characters announce their class and education with the first words they speak.

What his critics say

If he is underrated in Britain — and he is, by many critics — it may be that he is considered, through his dark mockery of Englishness and his use of the trappings of popular crime and spy fiction, to have betrayed his inheritance. That inheritance is professional upper middle class. The son of the headmaster of a public (that is, private) school, he went to Oxford and worked for the Times. From his early years he was a full time writer, undertaking occasional journalistic and intelligence work.

Using the material and techniques of the crime and spy thriller — men on the run, rainy nights, ruthless police pursuers, sympathetic waif like girls — he tells his stories, particularly those of the 1930s, in short, sharp visually "cut" scenes, much influenced by the cinema. The cinema has returned the compliment by filming at least a dozen of his novels and short stories.

Yet he has used themes fr-

om the highest levels of religious and metaphysical literature, mixing the two as did Dostoevski: Death, damnation, despair, redemption by love, redemption by self sacrifice, sex as unforgivable sin, fear as an awareness of the need for God's mercy, the suspicion of progressive "humanistic" reform as the greatest self deception.

The locations, people and dramatic situations of what has come to be known as Greeneland is instantly recognisable to his English speaking and to many foreign readers.

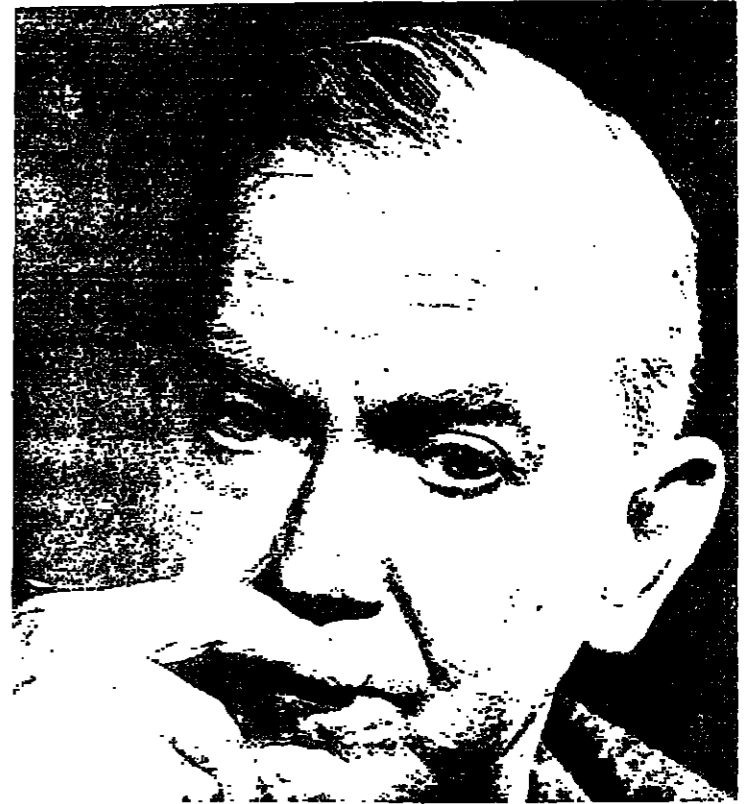
The damned priest

His conversion to Roman Catholicism while he was a journalist in Nottingham in 1927 was in some ways the most important single event in Mr. Greene's literary life. Yet critics have still not resolved — nor has he — the enigma as to whether he is a Catholic novelist or a novelist who happens to be a Catholic.

The Holy Office condemned The Power and the Glory (1940), the story of a drunken priest on the run in anti-clerical Mexico, redeeming himself — and dying — through one courageous deed when he returns to Mexico from safety to shrive a dying gangster, knowing he is going into a trap. Better a drunken, damned priest at such moments than a none at all, Mr. Greene seems to be saying.

The British colonial police chief in The Heart of the Matter (1948) kills himself rather than cause further pain to the fourth sufferer in his sexual triangle: Himself, his wife, his young mistress — and God. In The End of the Affair (1951) a young woman, feeling intimations of a religious vocation, breaks off an adulterous affair with an agreeable agnostic.

In Brighton Rock (1938), Mr. Greene's most notorious and hopeless novel, he makes it clear that he has greater respect for a vicious juvenile criminal who still believes in damnation than for the "humanistic" do gooding woman who is tracking him down.



Graham Greene puts out a new novel at 73.

An awareness of squalor

Mr. Greene's use of Catholic themes, his linking of criminality with sin, his vision of a merciless God have offended as many Catholics as non-Catholics and there is now a tacit and respectful agreement that one reads him for his genius as a writer, not for his theology.

Mr. Greene's intense awareness of squalor, physical and moral, of a decade drifting in to fascism, anarchy and war predated his novels of the 1930s: Stamboul Train (1932), It's a Battlefield (1934), England Made Me (1935), A Gun for Sale (1936) and The Confidential Agent (1939).

His early preoccupation with men on the run, physically, politically and spiritually, but facing their danger with a sort of basic existentialist courage, unsupported by any hope in a better society (though politically Mr. Greene has never accepted the easy cynicism of the fascist right or the authoritarianism of the extreme left) these preoccupations recur in his later novels, though less harshly and with considerable comic brio, as in Our Man in Havana (1958), The Quiet American (1955), A

Burnt-Out Case (1961), The Comedians (1966), Travels with My Aunt (1969) and his latest so far, The Honorary Consul (1973).

At his worst — and best

A partial autobiography, many essays, short stories, a few plays have filled out the substantial body of Mr. Greene's work without adding greatly to what we know from his principal novels, or to what we are likely to learn from the forthcoming novel.

At his worst Mr. Greene can be wilful, tricky and deceptive; playing games with the cheap melodramatic effects of debased trinket shop Catholicism. At his best he rises above himself, showing men driven by religious despair to dark corners and fighting back so that their enemies know whom they are destroying.

Like Dostoevski, Celine, T. S. Eliot, Beckett, Solzhenitsyn, perhaps he has made his own journey to the end of the night and saved his last bullet for a courageous, stoical exit. Perhaps the Nobel Literary Committee will look again at this enigmatic English writer, Our Man in Hell.

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Carter tells Congress goals on inflation, unemployment, growth cannot be met by '79

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (R). — President Carter, who last night promised Americans a \$25 billion tax cut this year, warned Congress yesterday that his goals on inflation, economic growth and unemployment could not be met by the end of 1979. Mr. Carter, in his State of the Union message Thursday night, said his tax proposals, which go to Congress today, will save the average family more than \$250 per year in taxes. Business can expect strong incentives for investment as well as a substantial tax cut, he said. But in his economic message to Congress, the president said the goals set last year were too optimistic and not attainable.

Mr. Carter and his advisers now believe it is possible to cut the rate of price increases only to five per cent by the end of next year, instead of four per cent.

The forecasts for economic growth and unemployment have also been modified.

The administration's new anti-inflation plan relies on voluntary guidelines rather than mandatory wage and price controls. It wants wage and price increases below last year's levels.

"I am asking the business community and American workers to participate in a voluntary programme to decelerate the rate of price and wage increase," Mr. Carter told Congress.

Mr. Carter pledged to aid business in holding down costs. He said he will hold the increase in spending, after adjustment to inflation, to about two per cent in the coming financial year.

Mr. Carter said he would sacrifice his goal of a balanced budget if the economy need

further tax cuts, over and above the proposed \$25 billion, to maintain economic expansion.

Meanwhile the Labour Department said that inflation in the United States accelerated sharply last year to 6.8 per cent from the 4.8 per cent recorded in 1976.

The Labour Department, which monitors the movements in consumer prices, said a sharp increase in food prices was responsible for the acceleration in prices during 1977, with the increase in the cost of other goods and services hold-

ing at about the previous year's level.

During December food price increases slowed and the inflation rate slightly improved. It said higher prices for new cars, furniture and floor coverings continued to push the cost of other goods higher.

The department also reported the spending power of American workers increased by 3.7 per cent during the year, largely as the result of tax cuts.

The average weekly spendable earnings of a family of four was now \$178.08.

UNCTAD to meet over external debt problem

MANILA, Jan. 21 (R). — Officials on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will meet in Geneva next week to pave the way for a ministerial board meeting to consider ways of solving the huge external debt problem of developing countries, its Secretary General Gami Corea said here yesterday.

Mr. Corea told a news conference that a swift approach was necessary to solve the problem of growing debts — now standing at over \$200 billion.

Abu Dhabi to resume full capacity export of liquid gas to Japan

ABU DHABI, Jan. 21 (R). — Abu Dhabi will resume exports of 7,000 tons a day of liquid gas to Japan in June after a cut back caused by the discovery of cracks in its new liquefaction plant, the semi-official newspaper Al Itihad said here today.

He said that during repairs,

the plant's output was running at half its capacity of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquid petroleum gas (LPG). The newspaper also quoted Oil Minister Mansour Al Otaiba, who is the Chairman of ADGLC, as saying that seepage was discovered in one of the two liquefaction trains late in October, only three weeks after the official opening of the \$550 million plant.

Dr. Otaiba said production was halted in November and cracks were found at welded joints.

He said the repairs were due to end in March when the

unit would be extensively tested before full production is resumed.

The plant's production is sold under a 20-year contract to the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO).

The Abu Dhabi government holds a 51 per cent interest in the plant which is built on Das Island to use associated gas from Abu Dhabi's offshore oilfields. The remaining shares are owned by Mitsui and Bridgestone of Japan (24.5 per cent), British Petroleum (16.33 per cent) and the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (8.17 per cent).

Amateur archaeologist finds the amazing secret of the snake on the Mayan pyramid

British author D. H. Lawrence wrote of the feathered snake god the Aztecs called Quetzacoatl and the Mayas Kukulcan. An amateur archaeologist has discovered the deity still appears each year in Yucatan to announce the arrival of spring and the coming of the rains.

By Hodgson Budd

CHICHEN ITZA, Yucatan, Mexico — "These ruins were more than mere ceremonial centres; they were computers carved in stone," Mexican lawyer Luis Arochi can be excused for his hyperbole. An amateur archaeologist, he had made an astounding discovery here at the ruins of the ancient Maya city of Chichen Itza.

Twice each year, on the first day of spring and the first day of autumn, the setting sun casts shadows in such a way on El Castillo Pyramid that the silhouette of a giant snake appears on the monument.

El Castillo is crowned by the Temple of Kukulcan, the plumed serpent, principal god of the Mayas. The head of the feathered snake is carved at the base of the pyramid. The undulating shadow leads from the temple to the sculpted head, so that briefly, on the day of the equinox, a snake-like profile is formed.

No one had noticed until Arochi picked out the startling play of light and shadow, in a snapshot taken at El Castillo on March 21, 1971. Subsequent investigation showed it was no fluke.

Shortly before sunset on the first day of spring, Kukulcan can be seen slithering out of his temple, crawling down the pyramid to fertilise the parched earth.

The date was of vital importance to the Mayas. In the tropics seasons do not exist as they do in the temperate zones. There is merely a rainy time of year and a dry time of year. The rains come late in spring. At the equinox the time for planting of maize has come.

Nearly as important was the arrival of autumn, the time for harvesting. Here, once again, Kukulcan announces the date by appearing at El Castillo.

Astronomy was the source of knowledge for Mexico's ancient civilisations. The first stone structures probably were observatories. Later, temples and palaces were built, but the principal edifices were erected to measure the mo-

vement of the earth in relation to the stars.

Nevertheless, that a 200-foot high pyramid could be constructed with such skill to announce the equinox so dramatically is a feat almost beyond belief.

In many ways the Maya civilisation belonged to the Stone Age. Its people used no metal tools nor beasts of burden. Their stone cities were in reality ceremonial centres.

The ordinary people lived in crude huts. They had not discovered the use of the wheel. Yet they evolved a poetic literature and a remarkable understanding of science. Their calendar is as near perfect as any ever devised.

That calendar, explains Antonio Benavides of Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History, was the key to survival. In riverless Yucatan, knowing when to sow and when to reap meant everything. This knowledge

belonged only to a tiny elite of princely priests. It enabled them to dominate and tyrannise the masses.

To Mr. Benavides this fact may hold the answer to why the Mayas periodically abandoned their cities, and indeed, their lands. Over the course of centuries they drifted up from Honduras and Guatemala to Chiapas and Yucatan. Middle America is dotted with the palaces and temples left behind.

Mr. Benavides suspects migration followed rebellion. Occasionally the magic of the priests would fail. The promised rains would not come. There would be drought. Infuriated, the masses would rise up and slaughter their tyrannical rulers.

When the priests died, science died with them. Their subjects, unable to read the calendar stones, would drift away from the cities, returning to hunting for a livelihood. The ceremonial centres would be swallowed by the jungle.

Eventually a priest from another city-state would discover these wanderers, perhaps after a few generations had passed. He would teach them to sow and reap and to build temples

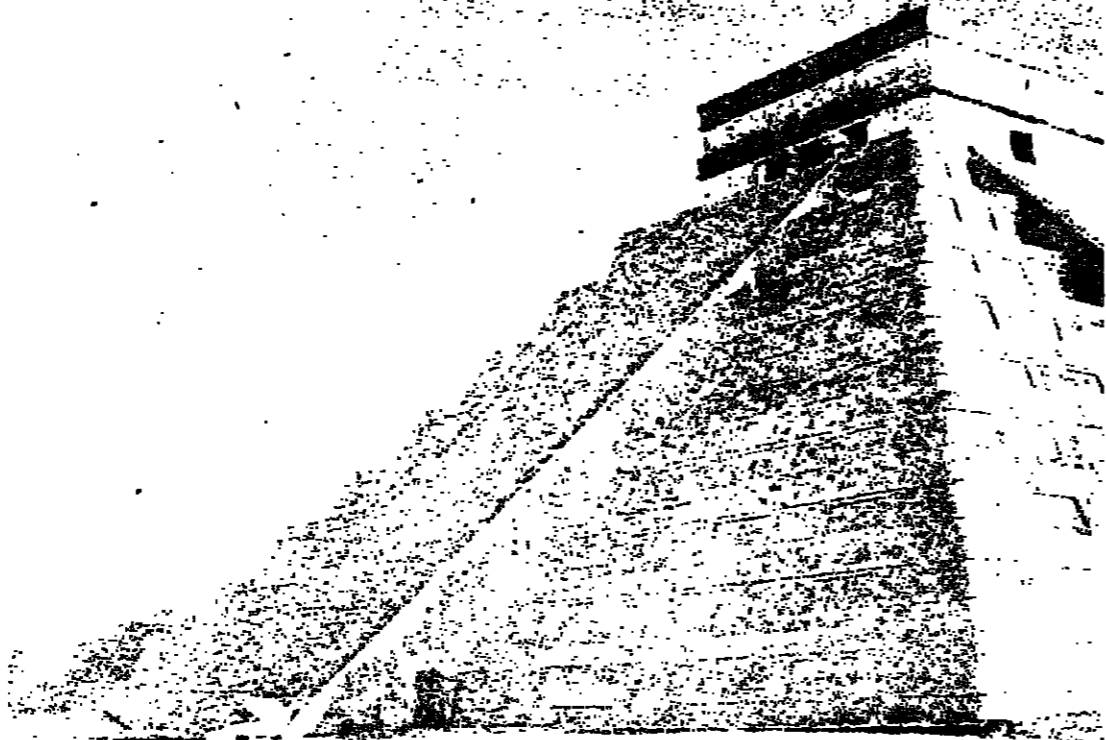
to the sun god and the rain god. The process of civilisation would begin once again.

The invading Toltecs introduced the plumed serpent to the Mayas. This was the deity that inspired the great Lawrence novel about Mexico. The god was Quetzacoatl to the Toltecs and the Aztecs, Kukulcan to the Mayas. There are those who believe he is more than a myth.

On the first day of autumn this year the skies were overcast at Chichen Itza. Thousands of people had come to witness the Kukulcan phenomenon. It appeared they would be disappointed.

Yet soon after 3 p.m. the sun broke through the clouds casting strong shadows. An hour later the profile of the great snake was clearly visible on the pyramid. By sundown it was raining.

Governor Francisco Luna-Kan, first Maya chief executive in Yucatan since the Spanish conquest nearly 500 years ago, was pleased. "The people believe the gods are happy and that things will go well," he said. "Kukulcan not appeared, there would have been great pessimism about the months ahead."



This picture can only be taken on two days a year. The sun catches the edge of the pyramid in Yucatan and depicts a snake.

EEC offers non-members \$9 b. a year tariff cut

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (R). — The European Common Market offered tariff cuts yesterday worth about \$9 billion a year on farm and tropical products from non-member countries.

EEC officials said here this was part of the package put forward by the community at

the 96-nation "Tokyo Round" of trade negotiations in Geneva.

EEC officials said the community also offered to remove immediately or gradually 33 volume quotas on industrial imports into its nine members. This offer depended on an adequate balance of mutual advantages between the trading nations involved, the officials added.

Japan has also submitted offers and the United States, the other major partner in the 96-nation talks, will table its proposals on Monday, a GATT spokesman said.

This week was the deadline for participants to put forward a tariff-cutting plan and to respond with offers of trade concessions to demands submitted last November by trading partners.

Dollar's fall increases WHO's financial difficulties

GENEVA, Jan. 21 (R). — The World Health Organisation (WHO) faces increasing financial difficulties because of the falling value of the United States dollar, the organisation's Director-General, Dr. Halfdan Mahler, said here yesterday.

Dr. Mahler was speaking at a meeting of the WHO's 30-member Executive Board during discussions on next year's budget.

This year's WHO Assembly in May will be asked to approve a 1979 budget of more than \$182 million, a rise of over \$10 million or 6.13 per cent over this year. More than five per cent of the increase results from the dollar's fall in value against the Swiss franc.

The WHO will be relying on extra, voluntary contributions from its 150 member states to make up the budget difference in order to finance projects.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian dinar	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	314.00/316.00
U.K. sterling	608.00/613.00
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Swiss franc	157.30/158.20
French franc	66.50/66.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.10/36.30
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.30/131.10
Dutch guilder	138.60/139.40
Belgian franc (for every 100)	95.70/96.30
Swedish crown	67.50/68.00

McNamara inspects Suez Canal projects

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Jan. 21 (R). — Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, said here yesterday the bank would provide Egypt with technical and economic aid for its economic, investment, food production and development of Suez Canal project.

Mr. McNamara, on a week-long visit to Egypt, yesterday paid a visit to the Suez Canal area and inspected projects to widen and deepen the international waterway and held talks with canal's Chairman Mashour Ahmad Mashour.

The World Bank has contributed \$100 million to the first stage of the development project costing \$630 million.

Mr. McNamara did not give any details of the aid the bank contemplated giving to Egypt.

Today he is due to visit the Gharbia Province in the Nile Delta to inspect work in tiled drainage projects also carried out with the bank's help to improve agricultural productivity.

He is scheduled to visit Luxor, Upper Egypt, next Sunday.

Mr. McNamara arrived here last Wednesday.

THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

MINUTIVES

By James Barrick

ACROSS

- 1 Outdid
- 7 Curies
- 10 Tasting
- 14 Songs at
- 18 Complete
- 20 Cervical
- 21 Mystical
- 22 Where, in
- 23 Term in
- 24 Pastoral
- 25 That is, to
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- 28 Amusement
- 32 — trap for
- 34 Insects
- 36 Mountain
- 37 Race
- 38 Apples a
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- 44 Sea urchin
- 46 Bitter drug
- 48 Top's did
- 50 Quickly
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- 54 Walter —
- 56 Hepatic
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- 59 Bold ones
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- 61 Others —
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- 72 Canned
- 74 Hand: st.
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- 88 Power com
- 90 Wave: fr.
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- 116 Grants by
- 118 Treaty

DOWN

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Diagramless

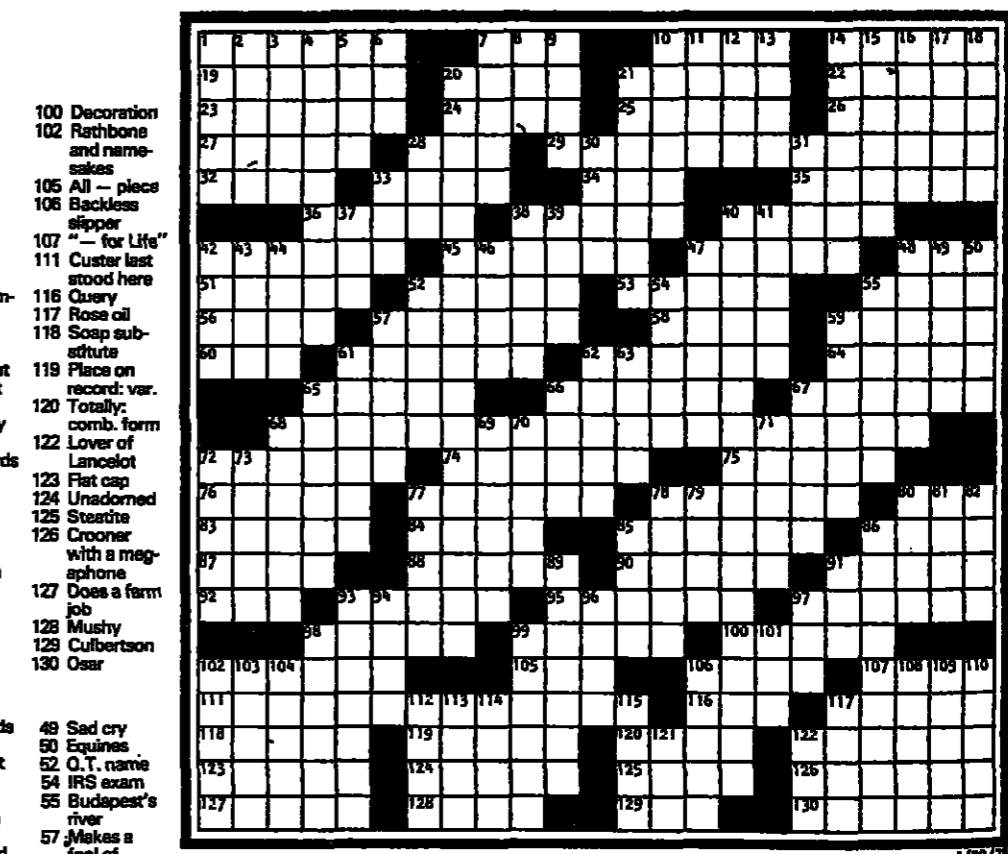
23 X 23, by Henry Hoek

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- 6 Role
- 8 Kind of
- 10 Gripe
- 11 October
- 12 Actor
- 13 Water
- 14 Lab glass
- 15 Even —
- 16 Provides
- 17 Motorless
- 20 Somewhat
- 22 Cover
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- 24 Three Kings
- 25 Farm
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- 27 Actor
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- 29 Vulgar
- 30 Jeans mate-
- 31 Half of
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- 34 — is in
- 35 Grain
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- 43 Gaffer and
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- 45 Mallets for
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SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

45. By birth 3. Having wings
1. Oil yielding

DOWN

1. Same as the
4. City yielding
tree
5. Little boy

1. Scrape the surface
5. Little brook
6. Saturate

2. Small drum 7. Turkish general

8. Slipper
9. Explosive

			9. Explosive
			10. Garland
			12. Adjective

			12. Adjective suffix
			fix
10			13. Adjective

17			18. Gamble
			21. Maple is one
			22. 11

				22. Nonsense
				23. Twitching

25. Front of a building

26. Locust tree
27. Young cat

31	32	33	27. Young cat
			28. Soot
			29.

				30. Jumps
				31. African re-

				public
			32.	Encomium

		33. Hindu queen
		36. Emmet

38.	Business ge ters
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Vance now in Athens; Ecevit asks for U.S. military aid boost

ATHENS, Jan. 21 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today for talks with Greek leaders on Greek-American issues and Greece's dispute with Turkey over Cyprus. Strict security measures were in force at the airport and along the 10-mile route to the capital following the announcement of demonstrations by leftwing groups opposed to the one-day visit.

The American Embassy and American property in Athens were heavily guarded. Hundreds of policemen patrolled the streets around Athens University, where a mass rally will be held tonight to protest against Mr. Vance's visit. Mr. Vance arrived here today following a one-day visit to Turkey.

Bulent Ecevit declared that he had asked Mr. Vance to increase U.S. military aid to Turkey in a defence agreement awaiting approval by the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Vance assured him that the agreement submitted to Congress by the administration of former President Gerald Ford would be voted on soon, the premier said.

Mr. Ecevit reiterated his belief that the Cypriot situation should not be linked to Turkey's relations with the U.S., and that the U.S. and all other foreign powers should stay out of the Cypriot affair and other relations between Greece and Turkey.

Asked about a possible reduction of Turkish forces on Cyprus, Mr. Ecevit declared: "Turkish troops there are not an invasion force. They are on Cyprus to safeguard the security of the Turkish community."

Once Turkish Cypriots' security was ensured, he said, there would probably be substantial troop reductions. Mr. Vance said that the talks with Turkish leaders had been useful and friendly but declined to comment on Mr. Ecevit's statement. Mr. Vance would only say that the agreement was concluded in the past, and that Mr. Ecevit's words were his personal opinion. The secretary of state said he did not intend to mediate between Ankara and Athens.

Hijacker of Pakistani airliner overpowered

KARACHI, Jan. 21 (R). — A former chief of the Pakistan air force was wounded here early today as he overpowered a hijacker holding 25 people hostage aboard an aircraft.

Retired Air Marshal Nur Khan, now chief of Pakistan International Airways (PIA), was shot in the thigh as he grabbed the gunman. He later underwent surgery and was

said to be out of danger.

The hijacker had started 14 hours earlier when the masked man, brandishing a pistol and a hand grenade, commandeered the PIA internal flight. Police identified him as Sri Chand, 27, who demanded to be flown to Bombay and treated for cancer.

He also demanded a ransom of \$2 million, half of it in Pakistani rupees.

Smith wants U.K. to "get off" his back, let him "get on" with his internal settlement effort

SEKE SEKE, Rhodesia, Jan. 21 (R). — Premier Ian Smith today called on Britain to "get off our backs" and allow an internal settlement to go ahead without hindrance.

Addressing an audience of about 300 whites in this black township near Salisbury, he criticised Britain for not supporting the current settlement talks between the white minority government and the leaders of three Rhodesia-based black nationalist parties.

"I call on the British government to refrain from degrading our present efforts and from attempting to frustrate their success," he said.

"Above all I call on them to search their own consciences and to reassess whether they should support the peaceful and peace-loving people of Rhodesia or the terrorists to whose dastardly deeds they so conveniently turn a blind eye."

"I call on them, once more as I have done in the past, to get off our backs and stop hindering the progress of our country to peace and prosperity," he declared.

Britain is pressing ahead with the Anglo-American plan for a settlement as opposed to Mr. Smith's internal talks. The British and American plan includes the Patriotic Front, the political voice of the guerrillas fighting for the downfall of the white regime, while the internal negotiations do not.

The major black leaders involved in the Salisbury talks, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, claim the support of most of the guerrilla forces but their assertions are so far largely untested.

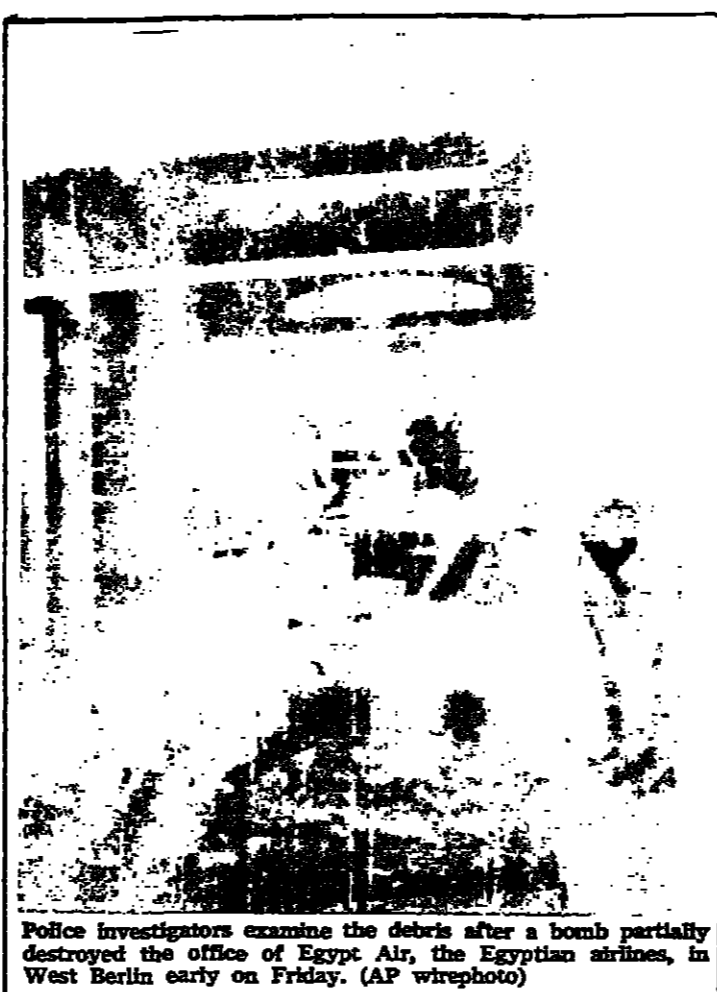
Britain and the United States have said that an internal settlement would not be accepted by the outside world because it would have excluded

the Patriotic Front. "British Foreign Secretary David Owen speaks of international acceptance," Mr. Smith said, "But what he really means is Russian acceptance and we all know that Russia has nothing to gain from a peaceful solution in Rhodesia."

Yesterday, the Rhodesian government offered black nationalist guerrillas an amnesty as part of the internal settlement initiative.

But guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe's faction of black nationalists infiltrating Rhodesia from Mozambique rejected outright the amnesty offer.

Quoting Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Vice President Simon Muzenda, Radio Voice of Zimbabwe said in a radio broadcast that the only way for "terrorist Smith" to offer an amnesty would be for him and the white minority regime "to resign lock, stock and barrel."



Police investigators examine the debris after a bomb partially destroyed the office of Egypt Air, the Egyptian airlines, in West Berlin early on Friday. (AP wirephoto)

Polisario warns Spain it will attack trawlers in Western Sahara waters

MADRID, Jan. 21 (R). — The Algerian-backed Polisario Front fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara today issued a warning to Spain that it would attack any fishing boats which entered the former Spanish colony's waters.

A Polisario communiqué distributed to the press here said any commercial agreement signed with Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly took over the Western Sahara from Spain in February, 1976, would be considered an act of aggression.

Spain has already signed a fishing agreement with Mauritania and has recently negotiated another with Morocco. The communiqué said such agreements would be liable to military reprisals by the Polisario Liberation Army and that the Spanish government would be entirely to blame for any resulting actions.

Polisario guerrillas kidnapped three sailors in a mortar and machinegun attack on a Spanish trawler fishing off the Western Sahara last year. The three were released after long negotiations between Spanish leftwing parties and Polisario representatives in Algeria.

Today's Polisario communiqué repeated charges which were denied by Madrid that Spain was shipping arms to Morocco and Mauritania and that Spain had provided "logistic support" for what it termed French "aggression" against the Polisario Front.

Marcos believes Moslem rebels now want to resume Filipino peace talks

MANILA, Jan. 21 (AFP). — President Ferdinand Marcos said today he had received indications that Moslem rebels wanted a resumption of stalled peace negotiations to end the five-year-old separatist rebellion in the southern Philippines.

"This will mean that we can then consider the possibility of lifting martial law either totally or partially," Mr. Marcos told a delegation of foreign and Filipino businessmen who met with him at the

Malacanano Presidential Palace. Mr. Marcos told the delegation he hoped that by this year negotiations on a new military bases treaty between the United States and the Philippines would be concluded.

At issue in the bases talks are the future arrangements to govern the operation of the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Navy Base outside Manila and the amount of rental or compensation the U.S. government will pay for their use.

Negotiations on a peace settlement in Mindanao, southern Philippines, broke down last April following disputes over how to administer the proposed 13-province Moslem autonomous region.

Previous negotiations held in December 1976 in Tripoli, Libya, between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) led to a ceasefire but hostilities resumed on a large scale after 10 months, last October.

An estimated 50,000 to 70,000 people have died in the conflict since it began in 1972. Mr. Marcos said he had received indications that Moslem rebels wanted a resumption of stalled peace negotiations to end the five-year-old separatist rebellion in the southern Philippines.

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S. I suppose it might be that way to television in the United States. But assure you that to a Palestinian like myself, it was a relief, saddening and humbling all at once. Still, it's a next. Whatever it is, Sadat should not be too hard. He should be given the opportunity to be on the risk he took. He was wrong — for the Arabs, Egypt, for Palestine, and the world.

History won't blame Sadat for Israeli trip but for abandoning 30-year-old joint Arab position, says Palestinian professor

Editor's note: The Jordan Times is pleased today to publish the full transcript of an interview, which appeared in the January 1978 issue of the London monthly Middle East International, with Prof. Hisham Sharabi of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Dr. Sharabi, a Palestinian and editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies, here takes the historian's view of the possible watershed in Middle East developments that could follow Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent peace initiative. He concludes that President Sadat's actions were "irresponsible" even if they eventually succeed. The interviewer is Lawrence Mosher, Washington correspondent of the Middle East International and currently writer-in-residence at Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies.

Mosher: The Carter administration has shown concern over President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his call for the pre-Geneva meeting in Cairo. Although President Carter has personally applauded Mr. Sadat's courage in going to Israel, his Mideast advisers are nervous that the resultant negative Arab reaction could wreck plans to reconvene the Geneva peace conference in early 1978. Do you think Mr. Sadat's moves will help or hinder the ability of the Arabs to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel?

Sharabi: It is obvious that the Sadat visit so far has created disunity in the Arab side that has slowed down if not altogether deflected the march to Geneva. The visit itself was indeed a very risky step for Sadat. In the long historical view, he will be blamed mostly not for undertaking the visit, but for acting unilaterally, not consulting with his Arab colleagues, and for abandoning the collective Arab position of the last 30 years.

M. Why didn't Mr. Sadat consult with such key Arab

leaders as Syria's Hafez Assad and Saudi Arabia's King Khalid?

S. He just informed them. When Sadat went to Syria prior to going to Jerusalem, he made it very clear to Assad that he was serious about his intention to go to Israel. But he merely informed Mr. Assad of his decision. Furthermore, the way he made this decision was highly personal. The way his foreign ministers resigned indicates that he was acting strictly on his own, in haste, without consultation with other Arab heads of state, or even with his own advisers.

M. How did Sadat abandon the collective Arab position of the last 30 years? What has changed?

S. From the Arab viewpoint, Israel is the aggressor, the expansionist power, Israel's greatest objective, which it was unable to achieve in 30 years, was to gain the legitimacy of Arab recognition. This has been Israel's greatest psychological, political, security, and in the long run economic need. What Sadat did in going to Jerusalem was to recognise

Israel de facto. The head of the largest Arab state, on his own, goes to Jerusalem and deals directly with the enemy government.

Sadat also violated the basic Arab position regarding Jerusalem itself. By going to Jerusalem he recognised Israel's claim to that city as its capital.

These gestures in themselves would have been viewed differently if he had been able to achieve what the Arabs and the international community agree is a just and lasting solution to the problem. Such a solution, from the Palestinian view, is not full justice, but only partial justice. Nevertheless the Palestinians have accepted this compromise. The solution I am talking about is Israeli withdrawal, the establishment of Palestinian sovereignty on Palestinian soil — the West Bank and Gaza — and a truly secure peace for everybody in the area.

The Israelis, in Jerusalem and since, have told Sadat only that they are interested in a secure peace. But this is what they have been saying all along. Nothing more. Had Sadat come back with these basic concessions — withdrawal, Palestinian statehood and secure peace for everybody — his visit would have been viewed quite differently. But he didn't. The Israelis told him again that this land is theirs. It is sacred, and that they will not withdraw from it fully. Begin said the West Bank and Gaza are part of Israel. They did not budge an inch on the Palestinian issue as such: they said no Palestinian state, no PLO, no negotiations with the Palestinians.

M. Carter administration pe-

ople and other Mideast analysts argue that there is a difference between the Begin government's position on a Palestinian state and the potential attitude of the majority of Israelis who could accept such a state in exchange for lasting peace. These people also think Mr. Sadat's de facto recognition of Israel has produced a psychological plus in moving the Begin government towards moderation. Thus, in the long term, Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem will do more to moderate the eventual Israeli bargaining position than anything that has happened to date. How do you view this argument?

S. I hope it happens this way. I feel sceptical, however, because previous Israeli behaviour has always been devious. I think the present Israeli leadership is giving the least it can in reaction to the minimum demands of the United States. The Israelis will probably give Sadat very little, and let him stew in his own juice, unless he is willing to negotiate a separate peace with them, which is rather doubtful. This is precisely the Arabs' main fear. And the Americans are worried about it too.

M. What do you think Mr. Sadat will do?

S. He has three options. One would derive from real concessions from the Israelis. If this is the case, Sadat will reinstate himself within the Arab World, mend his fences, and re-establish his position.

His second option would result from a situation where the Israelis fail to give him any meaningful concessions. In this case Sadat either will be forced to submit to this situation

and make a separate peace with Israel, or he will revert to a radical position. But he will not be able to return to the previous status quo.

M. Why not? Why can't Mr. Sadat then say that he tried, that it was better to try than not to try?

S. Precisely because he tried and failed. This must force him towards a more militant position.

M. Why is this reversion a political axiom for the Arab World?

S. It's almost mechanics. Every force has an equal and opposite force. By going to such lengths to obtain peace, and then failing, Sadat, in order to survive politically, has to go back and beyond where he was before he undertook this risk, at least in terms of his means. Even more, his own realisation that the Israelis are not going to make real concessions for peace will push him further in the other direction. Sadat will no doubt become very angry with the Israelis for passing up the chance he gave them for peace, at his considerable political risk, and botching it.

Sadat's third option would arise from drift and the maintenance of a false momentum in which no real concessions are made, no real progress is achieved, but with enough expectation and hope left to go on. This really is what has been the case for a number of years — the no-war, no-peace situation.

Inder. I don't think in recent diplomatic history there has been a situation that compares to this Middle East maze. The behaviour, the language, the coding of words, the special meaning common terms

have acquired. It's an Alice in Wonderland atmosphere that ultimately must lead to disaster. For example, consider the Geneva conference itself. Imagine a conference where one of the two negotiating sides says yes, it will go to Geneva, it will go there unconditionally — except that it will not withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza, it will not under any circumstances admit the idea of a Palestinian state, and it will not in any case recognise or speak to the Palestinians. But it says everything is negotiable! This is madder than talk than that heard at the Mad Hatter's tea party!

M. What about the American reaction to Sadat's manoeuvres? Aside from the cautiousness of Carter administration Mideast specialists, who are sensitive to the Arab political reality, the overall American result has been upbeat. One Washington political writer portrayed Sadat as having "stepped into the American political reality," which is a first for any Arab leader. Another Washington-based news-magazine columnist wrote that Sadat "has transformed more than the political landscape of the Middle East. He has surely also transformed, or at least substantially altered, the American perception of the Arab and his cause." Do you see a gain here for the Arabs because of what Mr. Sadat has done that offsets at least in part his Mideast risks?

S. No doubt the impact of Sadat's visit on Israel and the United States has been great. The United States is now confronted with a client who is willing to act on the position that the United States has adopted, and even go beyond, in-

deed, the United States is responsible for the Sadat initiative, even if Washington had nothing to do with bringing it about. Sadat's actions represent the ultimate conclusion of Mideast policy assumptions. The United States has been calling for concessions, moderation, and face-to-face negotiations. And now this man, the head of the biggest Arab country, has delivered completely on his own and without any preconditions.

Now if this moderation that represents the American political reality doesn't work, then that reality and the approach it advocates will have to be re-examined. It will have been proven bankrupt.

M. If Mr. Sadat fails to gain the basic concessions from Israel that the United States endorses, do you think the American political reality on this issue will then change? In other words, would the Israeli lobby here be undermined?

S. It would unmask the assumptions of this political reality and force some basic changes in it that so far have been inhibited by the Israeli lobby and its friends in Washington.

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